The Grub-ſtreet Journal. NUMB. 72.

Thurſday, *MAY* 20, 1731.

Let Reaſon then at her own quarry fly:
But how can finite graſp Infinity?
DRYDEN's Hind and Panther.

THE unwearied Pains, which a laborious Writer has taken to illuſtrate and explain to his Country-men, the Philoſophy of the late incomparable Sir ISAAC NEWTON, having been rewarded by the Publick, in a manner ſo much beyond what he could ever hope; the leaſt which the World may expect from this worthy Gentleman is, that if Sir ISAAC ſhould yet remain obſcure and unintelligible in any fundamental point, he would be pleaſed to oblige it with further explanations of his principles. And as it is of the higheſt importance to mankind, to have clear and diſtinct notions of the LORD GOD, his perfections, and providence, we beg of the Doctor, in the name of the Publick, to explain by a ſhort comment, the meaning of the following *Creed*; which, it is imagined, was written by Sir ISAAC NEWTON, in imitation of S. ATHANASIUS's *Creed*, to convince the world, that his Religion was as much above that of the vulgar, as his Philoſophy.

The NEWTONIAN CREED.

THIS Being governs all things, not as a ſoul of the world, but as Lord of the univerſe; and upon account of his dominion, he is ſtiled *Lord God*, ſupreme over all. For the word *God* is a relative term, and has reference to ſervants; and Deity is the dominion of God, not (ſuch as a ſoul has) over a body of his own, which is the notion of thoſe, who make God the ſoul of the world; but (ſuch as a Governor has) over ſervants. The ſupreme GOD is an eternal, infinite, abſolutely perfect Being: but a Being, how perfect ſoever, without dominion, is not *Lord God*. For we ſay, *my God*, *your God*, the *God of Iſrael*, the *God of Gods*, and *Lord of Lords*. But we do not ſay, my Eternal, your Eternal, the Eternal of Iſrael, the Eternal of the Gods; we do not ſay, my Infinite, your Infinite, the Infinite of Iſrael; we do not ſay, my Perfect, your Perfect, the Perfect of Iſrael: for theſe terms have no relation to ſervants. The term GOD very frequently ſignifies *Lord*; but every *Lord* is not GOD. The dominion of a ſpiritual Being conſtitutes him GOD; true dominion, true GOD; ſupreme dominion, ſupreme GOD; imaginary dominion, imaginary GOD. And from his having true dominion, it follows, that the true GOD is living, intelligent, and powerful; from his other perfections it follows, that he is ſupreme, or moſt perfect. He is eternal and infinite, omnipotent and omniſcient: that is, he continues from eternity to eternity; and is preſent from infinity to infinity: he governs all things, and knows all things which are done, or can be done, (known.) He is not eternity and infinity, but eternal and infinite: He is not duration and ſpace, but he has duration of exiſtence, and is preſent. He continues always, and is preſent every where; and by exiſting always, and every where, he conſtitutes duration and ſpace, (eternity and infinity.) Since every part of ſpace always is, and every indiviſible moment of duration is every where; certainly the maker and Lord of all things cannot be ſaid to be in no time, and no place. Every ſoul that hath perception at different times, and in different organs of the ſenſes and motions, is the ſame individual Perſon. There are parts, ſucceſſive in duration, co-exiſting in ſpace, but neither of them in the perſon of a man, or his principle of cogitation: and much leſs are there any in the thinking ſubſtance of GOD. Every man, as he is a Being that has perception, is one and the ſame man during his whole life, in all and every one of the organs of his ſenſes. GOD is one and the ſame *God*, always, and every where. He is omnipreſent, not by his power only, but in his very ſubſtance; for power cannot ſubſiſt without ſubſtance. In him all things are contained and move, but without any mutual affecting of each other: for GOD is not at all affected with the motions of bodies, neither do they find any reſiſtance from the omnipreſence of GOD. 'Tis agreed on all hands, that the ſupreme GOD neceſſarily exiſts; and by the ſame neceſſity, he exiſts always, and every where. Whence alſo it follows, that he is all ſimilar, all eye, all ear, all brain, all arm, all ſenſation, all underſtanding, all active power: but this not after a human manner, not after a corporal manner; but after a manner wholly unknown to us. As a blind man has no idea of colours; ſo have we no notion of the ways, by which the moſt wiſe GOD perceives and underſtands all things. He is intirely without all body or bodily figure; and therefore can neither be ſeen, nor heard, nor touched: neither ought he to be worſhipped under the repreſentation of any corporeal thing.

P. S. We beg of the Doctor, that he would at the ſame time condeſcend to let us know, whether he had any, and what meaning, in the following words.* 'In ſhort, 'we cannot conceive either of *ſpace or time otherwiſe, than* 'as neceſſarily exiſting: this Being therefore, on whom all 'others depend, *muſt certainly exiſt by the ſame neceſſity of* 'nature. Conſequently *wherever ſpace and time is found*, 'there GOD *muſt alſo be*. And as it appears impoſſible to 'us, *that ſpace ſhould be limited, or that time ſhould* 'have had a beginning, the Deity muſt be both immenſe 'and eternal.

Some Obſervations tending to clear up the ſenſe of a very obſcure paſſage in an Act of Parliament, made in the 9th year of the late Queen ANNE, concerning the Poſt-Office.

THE Act of the 9th year of Queen ANNE, concerning the Poſt-Office, directs, that for every Letter carry'd by the Penny-poſt from London to any place within ten miles of the General-Letter-Office there, the ſum of one penny ſhall be taken, and no more.

The doubt ariſing hereupon is, Whether the taking two pence of our modern money, for letters carried by the Penny-poſt, from London to places within ten miles of the General-letter-office there, is not juſtifiable by this Act.

The common Lawyers (whoſe rigid adherence to the literal ſenſe of Statutes gave riſe to Courts of Equity) ſeem rather, I am told, to incline to the negative.

For my part, I ſhall ever pay a very great deference to the opinions of men in matters of their own profeſſion: but as the liberty of doubting is not denied even to Lawyers themſelves, 'till the matter hath been once determin'd, I hope I may, without any breach of modeſty, declare my ſelf not altogether ſatisfied with their opinion in this caſe; eſpecially, as this is on all hands agreed to be a caſe of very great difficulty, and ſeems to be entirely new. If any thing can excuſe a man in diſſenting from perſons much more knowing than himſelf, it is a readineſs upon every occaſion to give the reaſons of his diſſent. As to myſelf, tho' perhaps I may more properly be ſaid to doubt concerning the opinion of the Lawyers, than to diſſent from it; I am very willing to ſubmit the reaſons of my doubt or diſſent (call it which you will) to the examination of every man of ſence, and particularly of perſons ſkilled in the interpretation of Laws.

My reaſons are theſe which follow. —— The word *Penny* is a word of a very looſe and uncertain ſignification; as is well known to every one in the leaſt converſant with the writers concerning coins. The Saxons call'd a *Penny*, *Pennig*, the Latins *Denarius*, the Greeks Δραχμὴ, the Jews and other eaſtern nations called it by other names. But as the learning of the body of the Nobility and Gentry of Great Britain, who have the framing of our Laws, can hardly be thought to go beyond Greek (whatever the learning of particular perſons amongſt them may do) I think we may paſs by the ſeveral names by which a *Penny* is called in the Hebrew, and other oriental languages; and proceed to ſettle the ſenſe of this word in the Statute of the ninth year of Queen ANNE, by the help of the Greek, the Latin, and the Saxon languages only.

The Greek *Drachme* is ſuppoſed to have been worth about ſeven pence half penny of our modern money. Now this ſeems to be no very extraordinary gratification to a man, who takes a journey of perhaps ten miles, merely to preſerve a good correſpondence between friends. —— Beſides, it's ſaid, the dignity of the perſons employ'd of late in this Office, requires, that they ſhould not go on foot; and ſince the Mails are ſo frequently robb'd, it's not ſafe for them to ride unarm'd. Conſidering then the labour of the Poſtman, the expence of a horſe and furniture, of powder and ball, I cannot think it improbable, that by *one Penny* in this Statute might be meant one Greek *Penny* or *Drachme*, or ſeven and a half of our modern Engliſh Pence.— Some I know are of opinion, that in the Parliament which paſſed this Act, there were more who underſtood Latin, than Greek; and therefore think it probable, that the Legiſlature had their eye rather upon the Roman *Denarius*, than the Greek *Drachme*. As the difference between thoſe coins is inconſiderable, it ſeems neither worth my while, nor the Poſtman's, to diſpute that matter. — Others there are, who purſuing the ſame principle ſtill farther, argue thus: There were in that Parliament more Saxons, than either Greeks or Romans; and therefore it's moſt probable, that neither the *Denarius*, nor *Drachme*, but the old Saxon *Pennig* was the thing intended; the word *Penny*, ſay they, is plainly Saxon, form'd from *Pennig*, by an uſual liquidation of the *g*. Now a Saxon *Pennig* is known to have been worth two of our modern Pence: and accordingly the Penny-Poſtmen, who are employ'd in carrying Letters from Town into the Country ten miles round about, where the old Engliſh or Saxon dialect is better preſerved than here in Town, have always underſtood the Act in this ſenſe, and have generally taken, neither more, nor leſs, for the carriage of a Penny poſt Letter, than two pence, I mean two modern pence.

I muſt confeſs there appears to me a good deal of probability in every one of theſe opinions; and tho' I think the laſt the moſt probable, yet even that is ſufficient to juſtify the practice of the Penny-Poſtmen, with reſpect to the ſubject in taking two pence. Tho' it ſeems indeed not altogether ſo eaſy to juſtify them, with reſpect to the Crown, for not taking three pence: becauſe the beſt Antiquaries make a Saxon *Pennig* really worth three pence of our modern money; and I myſelf know a very good Antiquary, who will give ſix pence for every Saxon *Pennig* you bring him, and thank you into the bargain; as he deſired me to declare to the world upon this occaſion. —— However, under ſo mild an Adminiſtration as the preſent, I dare ſay no Penny-Poſtman will be treated with ſeverity, merely for having erred a little in the valuation of an ancient Coin.

If any man think, that, notwithſtanding what hath been ſaid, the difficulty of this Caſe is hardly to be maſter'd, but by the united wiſdom of the nation, I own I am pretty much of his opinion; and I would therefore humbly propoſe, that, when the Parliament ſit next, a Bill may be brought in for this Caſe. I have drawn up a Bill which ſeems to me proper for the purpoſe; and I publiſh it now, that the world may conſider of it between this and the next Seſſion of Parliament; *An Act for aſcertaining the ſenſe of the word* PENNY, *in an Act of Parliament of the ninth year of the late Queen Anne, concerning the Poſt-Office.*

Whereas many doubts have ariſen, and many law-ſuits may ariſe, by reaſon of the ambiguity of the word *Penny*, in a Statute made in the 9th year of the late Queen ANNE, concerning the Poſt-Office, ſome perſons underſtanding by the word Penny in the ſaid Statute, a Greek *Drachme*, others a Roman *Denarius*, and others a Saxon *Pennig*: For determining the ſaid doubts, and preventing law-ſuits, Be it declared and enacted, —— That the word *Penny* in the ſaid Statute was intended to ſignify, and ſhall, in all Courts of Law and Equity, within that part of Great Britain, which is called England, be conſtrued to ſignify one Saxon *Pennig*, or three modern Engliſh Pence. —— Provided nevertheleſs, that ſuch Penny-Poſtmen, who have ignorantly, and without fraud, demanded and taken only two modern Engliſh Pence, for the carriage of every Penny Poſt Letter, ſhall be, and they are hereby diſcharged, againſt his Majeſty, his Heirs and Succeſſors, from all penalties and forfeitures, which they may have incurr'd by not taking three ſuch pence. —— Provided alſo, that all proſecutions againſt ſuch of the Penny-Poſtmen, as have maliciouſly and fraudulently demanded and taken only the ſum of one modern Engliſh Penny, for the carriage of any Penny-Poſt Letter, ſhall be commenced on or before the twenty fourth day of June, which ſhall be in the year of our Lord One thouſand ſeven hundred and thirty two, and not afterwards.

Such an Act as this would effectually remove all doubt for the future; would certainly pardon all, whoſe offences can be ſuppoſed to have proceeded from ignorance; and many probably whoſe offences muſt have proceeded from a worſe Cauſe. *Ap.* 15. 1731.

SIR,

IN mine of April 9. I told you the wretched condition, into which I had brought myſelf: but I have many more grievances to complain of, and the further I go, the worſe I find my caſe. There are many of his Majeſty's Subjects under the ſame misfortune: and the Chairman of the Bankrupt Club can tell, how many bankrupts there are in the Cities of London and Weſtminſter in one year; and ſum up the number of thoſe poor honeſt fools (as he terms them) who are ſent to priſon purely for want of management.

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*P. 403 and 404 *of* Dr. PEMBERTON's *View of Sir* ISAAC NEWTON's *Philoſophy*.

The way in which we are, is pretty well described in one of the late News Papers, in which it is said, 'There 'are a set of Sharpers about Town, who make it their 'business to give and indorse notes to each other, in or-'der to trick people out of their goods —— Some of our Brother Bankrupts are so well hackney'd in this way, that they think it no ill, but when it does not succeed. - Our first grand step is, to get credit for a Warehouse: the second, for goods to put in it. When we fail of the latter, we pack up rubbish into bails, and pile them up in order. —— These Warehouses are common to us all, and each has a share, according to what he brings in. It is after the manner of LOCKE's and PEACHEM's *Locks*: we rise according to our merit; are reduced if we are not diligent; and he that has the cleanest hands lives longest.

Our Directors have the impudence of Thief-catchers: and tho' they know we have them by deep secrets, yet they carry it high, and hold us down; and we slavishly truckle to them, and, like FILCH in the *Opera*, come home, and tell what brave things we have done to day.

We know all the tricks and quirks of the Law, and to a hairs-breadth how far a man may go, and be safe: and our acquaintance being chiefly among Counter-Officers and little Attornies, we soon hear if any Person is newly nabb'd, and then whisper it about, 'till he stands a fair chance of being entered in our Society.

We are about twenty in our Club: and there are several meetings of the same nature about Town. Tho' we are not worth a groat a piece, we generally spend each four or five shillings a day. If we can get hold of any body's goods, we never stand upon price; and tho' we generally pay with Paper, yet we have some ready money Chaps among us, that are worth as little as our selves. If a young unexperienced Tradesman fall in our way, we recommend him to each other, live upon him, 'till at last we bring him to live with us.

Have you not seen sometimes in a good family a married Daughter, whose husband dares not come near her; one, who perhaps has a child or two, and is used as if she had brought them into the world without any husband at all; one, who dares not say her soul's her own; who, tho' extremely diligent, is insulted every day, and treated in a worse manner than the meanest and idlest servant? This is the fate of most of our wives: we make a show, in order to marry them; and when we have received their fortunes, and disposed of the money, we send them back to be kept by their friends. —— Let the lovely, unsuspecting SYLVIA take care: she is in great danger of being utterly undone: 'tis all bad, notwithstanding the present great show of trade, which is nothing but a contrivance to ruin her for the sake of her fortune. It is common with us, like needy Irishmen, to equip now and then a tall, young Fellow, and lay our heads together to assist him in betraying some innocent credulous Maid, whose fortune we have agreed to divide among us. If you print this, it may hinder some persons from falling into our snares; the better to prevent whose ruin, some plain marks shall be set upon some of us, in my next, by, Sir,

S. George's Fields, *April* 16. Your humble servant, BANKRUPT.

HAving received from Mr. J W. an *Answer* to his Fable, printed in our 69th *Journal*, we thought proper to print only part of it, omitting sixteen lines of Introduction. If the Author (who, as we are told, is an old Humourist, and a great stickler for the Warden) desire to have the Whole printed, we recommend him to the *Weekly Register of Grub street*; who will probably do him that favour, as one, who in return, may be serviceable to him in his design of burlesquing *Phædrus's Fables*.

A FABLE, *in answer to one by* J. W.

Unto a spaniel says a sow,
How can you fawn upon your Master now,
When he gives you so many blows,
And twinges you by the ears and nose?
True, says the spaniel, I can't deny it,
But yet I am a gainer by it;
For tho' I am very often beat,
Yet against that I set his bits of meat:
Besides, in the house he lets me lay:
So, I will never run away;
But love my Master, as I ought to do:
And so, Sir, you the Warden should do too.

A REPLICATION to the ANSWER.

Old TOUCHWOOD, by thy ev'ry feature,
I see thou art the Warden's creature.
'Tis he has hir'd thy hard-bound Muse,
Such dull, lame Metre to produce:
Instead of me, old doating fool,
Thou turn'st thyself to ridicule.
Poor Poet! for thy venal lays,
You merit birch instead of bays.
Howe'er, to do your essay justice,
Consid'ring likewise 'tis your first piece;
I own the application's good;
Your spaniel did, as spaniels wou'd.
Such mungrel curs accept the meat,
Altho' you beat 'em with the spit.
My Dog, a true bred Mastiff was,
On whom such usage ne'er wou'd pass:
His brave great spirit rather chose
All these advantages to lose,
Than truckle to such tyranny;
So much a nobler Dog was he.
You say I Fables write with ease:
I'll turn yours for you, if you please.
One day, it being charming weather,
A Sow and Spaniel met together.
She curtsy'd low, he made a bow;
(Brutes had more breeding then than now)
And, after th'usual honours made,
The Sow thus to the Spaniel said.
I fear you've had some cruel blows,
By that black patch upon your nose.
'Tis much you with this Master live,
From whom such treatment you receive.
Gods! shou'd he dare to beat me so,
I'd go from hence to *Jericho*.
Had you the spirit of a Hog,
You'd not be us'd so like a Dog.
Alas! reply'd the slavish Creature,
I cannot help it, 'tis my nature:
To fetch and carry I'm content,
Because I'm never dunn'd for rent;
Have a warm bed within his house,
Not in a pig-sty, like you Sows.
If then, when drunk, he breaks my head,
I hang my tail, and sneak to bed:
For he is such a gen'rous Master,
I'm sure to have, next day, a plaister.
Thus, Sir, you see this groveling Sow,
Had a much lottier soul than thou.

Fleet Prison, Ap. 29, 1731. J. W.

DOMESTIC NEWS.

C. *Courant*. — SJ. *St. James's Evening Post*.
P. *Post Boy*. — WE. *Whitehall Evening P.*
DP. *Daily Post*. — LE. *London Evening Post*.
DJ. *Daily Journal*. — Cr. *Crafts-man*.
EP. *Evening Post*. — F. *Fog's Journal*.

THURSDAY, *May* 13.

Yesterday about 2, their Majesties, and all the Royal Family, removed from S. James's to Richmond, &c. *C.* About 12, their Majesties went to Richmond, and the Prince and 3 eldest Princesses to Kew. *P.* —— All the Royal barges are ordered to Richmond. *C.* —— The King and Queen had like to have been overturned without Buckingham House gate, by one of the young Princesses coaches endeavouring to pass his Majesty's body coach. *LE.* —— Sir Robert Walpole is building a stately Green house in his garden at Chelsea, the sash windows whereof are 19 feet in depth. *DP.*

On tuesday last began the races at Epsom in Surrey, when the 40 guineas were run for by six-years old horses, carrying 10 stone, and won by Mr. Rich's horse: six started, but he beat them hard held. *Ibid.*

On monday last died in his 26th year, Will. Harvey, Esq; at the seat of his Uncle, the Hon James Harvey of Combe in Surrey. *C.* —— Yesterday morning died in Dover-street, the Lady of Sir Clement Cottrell, Kt. Master of the Ceremonies. *DP.*

On friday Mrs. Blackington of Endfield, crossing a field the backside of the town, not above 20 yards from the houses, and about the same distance from several Bricklayers at work, was set on by a Woman in a green striped gown, who robb'd her of about 4 l. and made off undiscover'd, altho' above 100 people were in pursuit after her. *C.* —— *I suppose this* Moll Cut-purse *rode off upon a broomstick.*

The great trial that was to have come on yesterday at the King's-Bench, between the Trustees of Rich. Cantillon, Esq; Plaintiff, and the L. Montgomery, Defendant, went off, upon his Lordship's submitting to confess judgment for the damages laid in the Declaration, to the amount of near 40,000 l. subject to such order as the Court of Chancery should make in another Cause there depending between the same Parties. *DJ.*

This day Japhet Crooke, alias Sir Pet. Stranger, was brought to the Court of King's Bench, when the Council against him moved that he might receive judgment upon his conviction of forging certain deeds of conveyance; but being strongly opposed by the Council for the Prisoner, and there being certain points of law in question that required farther consideration, the Court did not proceed to give their opinion of the affair. *WE.* —— *My Brother* CONUNDRUM *thinks it strange, that* Sir Peter, *by means of some* Crooked point of law, *should be kept so long a Stranger to the* pillory, *and from taking upon him the additional Title of* Knight of the Post, *which he seems so well to deserve.*

We hear that the R. Hon. L. Visc. Primrose is appointed Capt. of a Troop of Horse, in the Hon. Col. Ligonier's Regiment, in the room of Capt. Molineux Robinson, who has resigned. *EP.* —— Last night the Lady of the R. Hon. E. of Plymouth was safely delivered of a Son, and Heir, at his Lordship's house in Hanover-square. *LE.*

FRIDAY, *May* 14.

'Tis written from Holland, that the new States Lottery will begin drawing Jun. 28. and that the 3d class of the Utrecht Lottery will begin drawing on the 31st of this month O. S.

A few days ago died at Hitchin in Hertfordshire, Mrs. Salmon, and was interred at Mepsall in Bedfordshire, where her husband was formerly Minister; she was daughter of John Bradshaw, Esq; Serjeant at law, who Jan. 12. 1648. was stiled L. President, and on the 29th signed the Warrant for the execution of K. Charles I. She left 2 Sons, Nathaniel, Batchelor of Law, of Bennet's Coll. in Cambridge, who took orders in the Church of England, and now lives in Essex; and Thomas, well known for his Modern History, or Present State of all nations; and one Daughter, who is in the family of his Grace of Canterbury. *DP.* —— *It is odd, that a Grand-son of* Old Bradshaw *should be a* Non-juror; *which, I am told, the Rev.* Mr. Nath. Salmon *is.*

On monday last came on at Winchester, the Election of a Verdurer for the New Forest (the choice of whom is in the Freeholders of Hampshire) and on closing the poll, the numbers stood For Edw. Lisle, Esq; 2613 Hen. Knollys, Esq; 1995. so that Mr. Lisle having a majority of 618 votes, was declared duly elected. *DJ. C.* A majority of upwards of 400. *DP.* Of above 600. *P.* Of 626. *P. May* 15.

Yesterday at a General Court of the Governor's of Christ's Hospital, a motion was made by Mr. Alderman Child, their President, to invite the R. Hon. Sir Rob. Walpole to be a Governor; and the same was unanimously agreed to. *P.*

We hear, that a squadron of 20 Ships of the line is order'd to be commission'd and fitted out for the Mediterranean, with all possible expedition, viz. 1 of 90 guns, 2 of 80, 7 of 70, and 10 of 60; the whole to be commanded by Sir Cha. Wager, who will hoist his flag on board the Namur, a 90 gun ship, assisted by Sir Geo. Walton, Vice-Admiral of the White, and Rear-Admiral Balchen; who will hoist their flags on board the Cornwall and Princess Caroline, 2 80 gun ships. *DP.*

SATURDAY, *May* 15.

Yesterday Ric. Cooper, Fran. Woodmarsh, James Berry, Ambrose Newport, and Ric. Trap, alias Blue Dick, were executed at Tyburn. The Surgeons had the body of Newport. *DJ.*

The same day George Robinson of Lombard street, Esq; was chosen Representative in Parl for Great Marlow in Buckinghamshire: the poll stood thus: For George Robinson, Esq; 85. for —— Guise, Esq; (a son of Sir John) 57 *DJ.*

On wednesday at Epsom the 20 l. plate was won by L. Anne Hamilton; and on thursday the 20 l plate, by Mr. Rich's, he having won all the plates but one run for there this season. *P.* The 30 guineas plate was won, with great ease, by John Rich, Esq; his brown horse. *DE.*

On monday died at Sheernets, Mr. Will. Johnson, Master Smith of his Majesty's yard there: and is succeeded by Mr. Smith, Foreman to the Smiths of his Majesty's yard at Deptford. *P.*

Yesterday a Gentleman presented S. Bartholomew's Hospital with a Bank note of 500 l. *Ibid*

The South-Sea Company have letters from Jamaica, Mar. 10 advising, that their Ship the Prince William arrived at Porto Bello the beginning of February 10 days after the Galleons; that she had landed her effects; and that there was no account of the treasure being come to Panama. *Ibid.*

Letters from Madrid say, that the Duke of Wharton died there after a few days illness. —— A few days since died in Town James Medlycott, Esq; formerly one of the Masters in Chancery, and Member in several Parliaments for Milborne Port in Somersetshire. *DP.*

On tuesday, at the yearly meeting of the Clergy of London, at Sion College, after hearing a Latin Sermon preached by their President, Mr. Butler, at S Alphage, they unanimously returned their hearty thanks to the Bishop of London for his 3d pastoral Letter, and for the great and constant care and concern he had shewn for their rights, as well as their religion. *DJ.*

Orders have been sent to the Master Builders of his Majesty's yards of Portsmouth, Plymouth, and Chatham, to fit, with all expedition, all the Guard-ships for the sea. *C.*

This day came on a farther hearing at the Court of King's Bench, Westm. between the L. Bishop of Ely, and Dr. Bentley, when the affair was very learnedly argued; but, upon the whole, the Court did not think fit to come to a determination, whether a Prohibition should be granted. *WE.* —— *These delays, tho' not so intended, sometimes prove, through the death of the Parties concerned, a real* Promotion *of justice.*

The tables at S. James's, house are all suspended till the middle of July, the Chaplains Ushers, &c having desired to be at board wages. *SJ. LE.* —— A Patent is passing the seals, creating the L. Visc. Castlemain an Earl of the King-

dom of Ireland, by the ſtile and title of Earl Tiadley. *L E.*

At the election of a Verdurer for the New Foreſt, the D. of Bolton appeared at the head of his friends, in favour of Mr. Knollys; who was alſo faithfully aſſiſted by the Church of Wincheſter, the Dockmen of Portſmouth, and the Officers of the Cuſtoms, Exciſe, &c. An embargo was laid on the boats hired to bring over Mr Liſle's votes from the Earl [Iſle] of Wight: and the Under-keepers of the foreſt went round to the Freeholders of thoſe parts, threatening them, that they ſhould be abridg'd of their ancient and juſt rights in the foreſt, if they did not vote for Mr. Knollys. Mr. Liſle was declared duly elected, and ſworn into the office with ſuch joy and acclamations, as was ſcarce ever equall'd at any public election. the whole paſſed without a blow ſtruck, or the leaſt diſorder; the bells rung on this occaſion at Baſingſtoke, and all the towns in the County, and the ſtreets were covered with boughs and garlands of flowers. *L E.* —— *This account, tho' ſomewhat ſtrange and improbable, is not impoſſible to be true.*

MONDAY, *May* 17.

Yeſterday the Rev. Dr. Maddox, Clerk of the Cloſet to the Queen, preached before their Majeſties, and all the Royal Family, in the Chappel Royal at Richmond. *C.* —— Laſt ſaturday, their Majeſties, the P. of Wales, the Dukes, the Princeſs Royal, and the Princeſſes Amelia, Carolina, Mary, and Louiſa, went from Richmond to Hounſlow-Heath, and viewed the Regiments of Dragoons commanded by the Brigadiers Honeywood and Ker. *D J.*

His Majeſty has been pleaſed to appoint the R. Rev. Edw L. Biſhop of Durham to be Lord Lieutenant of the County of Durham. —And to conſtitute and appoint Sir Walt. Yonge, Sir John Stanley, Bar Tho. Walker, Eſq; Sir Cha. Peers, Knt. Sir John Evelyn, Sir James Campbell, Bar. John Campbell, Brian Fairfax, Hen. Hale, Geo. Drummond, John Hill, Gwynn Vaughan, Geo Roſs, and Wardel Geo. Weſtby, to be Commiſſioners for managing his Majeſty's Cuſtoms in Great Britain. *C. D P. D J.*

Orders are given by the R. Hon. E. of Eſſex, Head Ranger of S. James's Park, that no perſon, beſides thoſe belonging to the Royal Family, ſhall have the privilege of riding through the Park, except the D. of Richmond, Counteſs of Portland, E. of Eſſex, Count Bothmar, in their coaches; Sir Cha Dalton, Mr. Meadows, Mr. Hughes, Judge-Advocate, and Mr. De la Fay on horſeback *P.*

We hear the R. H. E. of Wilmington hath claimed his right of lodgings in the Royal Palace, as Preſident of the Council, which did anciently belong to that High Officer. *D P.*

On friday at Epſom, the Hunters plate of 30 guineas was won by Mr. Blane's *Lightfoot*, tho' 20 l. to 0 l. was laid, that he would be diſtanced. —On ſaturday the 40 l. plate was won by Mr. Rich's Galloway. *P.* —— The laſt Plate was won by a horſe of Mr. Elſtob. *D P.*

On friday the 7th, Mr. Ellys, Riding Officer at Dartmouth in Kent, about 2 in the morning, met 2 Gipſies with bundles on their heads which he ſuſpected to be uncuſtomed goods, but found to be 3 fine lambs: upon which he preſented a piſtol to one of them, threatning to ſhoot him, if he did not tie the other's hands behind him: which being done, he forced the former to take the 3 lambs on his back, and in this manner drove them before his horſe to Bexley, where he delivered them to the Conſtable; and they confeſſing the fact before Tho. Polhill, Eſq; were by him committed to Maidſtone goal. This is to the univerſal ſatisfaction of the Farmers, who have divers times found the skins of their ſheep and lambs hanging on trees and hedges; often ſuſpecting their poor innocent neighbours, when they have been plundered by theſe ſwarms of vermin, who, (thro' neglect of putting the laws rigorouſly in execution) are become ſo numerous, that they ſtrike a terror in every place they paſs through. *C.*

TUESDAY, *May* 18.

We hear, that his Majeſty has been pleaſed to declare his Royal intention of keeping the 11th of next month at Hampton Court. *P.*

Col. Armſtrong, Chief Engineer of England, who has been in France above a year, about the affair of Dunkirk, arrived on ſunday, and went immediately to Court. —— Yeſterday morning the Duke of Newcaſtle was ſent for to Court by an Expreſs *D P.*

The Rev. Mr. Wheatley, Lecturer of Leonard Shoreditch is appointed to preach the annual ſermon, purſuant to the will of the late Mr. Fairchild of Hoxton, on tueſday in Whitſun week. *Ibid.*

Yeſterday morning died the R. Rev. Dr. Sam Bradford (the 90th) L. Biſhop of Rocheſter, Dean of Weſtminſter, and Dean of the moſt Hon. Order of the Bath, Maſter of Corpus Chriſti Coll. in Cambridge, and one of the Society for propagating the Goſpel in foreign parts. He was conſecrated Biſhop of Carliſle June 1. 1718; and on July 19, 1723 tranſlated to that of Rocheſter, in the room of Dr. Francis Atterbury, who was depriv'd and baniſhed. *Ibid.* In his 80th year. *P.* The ſame day died Fran. Dudworth Maſham, Eſq; only Brother to the L. Maſham. He was Accomptant Gen. to the Court of Chancery, Foreign Appoſer in the Court of Exchequer, and one of the Maſters in Chancery. —— By letters from Jamaica we are informed, that Major General Hunter, Governor of that Iſland, is dead. *P.* This is without foundation. *D J.* 19.

The R. Hon. the E. of Aſhburnham has reſign'd his Place of Gentleman of the Bed-chamber to his R. Highneſs the Prince, on accrunt of his being extremely afflicted with the gout. *L E.*

Letters from Geneva bring advice, that on the 2d dy'd Charles Churchill, Eſq; Brigadier Gen. of his Majeſty's forces, &c. *Ibid.* —The Rev. Mr. John Le Hunt, chief Maſter of the King's School at Canterbury, dy'd laſt thurſday by a fall from his horſe. 4 *Ev.*

WEDNESDAY, *May* 19.

The King has been pleaſed to appoint Tho. Morgan, Eſq; to be Lieutenant of the Counties of Monmouth and Brecknock, in the room of his Brother Sir William. *C.* &c. — Ric. Hammond, Eſq; is appointed Foreign Appoſer in the Court of Exchequer. The Rev. Dr. George is appointed Canon of Windſor. *C.*

On monday morning, the Lady of the Count de Broglio ſet out for France, with a great retinue. The ſame day the L. Mountjoy arrived from his travels. *P.* — The Univerſity of Oxford have lately conferr'd the honour of Doctor of Laws on Hen. Rolle, Eſq; Knt. of the ſhire for the County of Devon. *D P.*

Letters from Jamaica bring advice of the death of Col. Hays. *P. D J.* Major Brandreth, Capt. Molloy, and Capt. Ballandine are likewiſe dead. *D P,*

From the PEGASUS *in Grub-ſtreet.*

Mr. FOG is deſired, for the future, to pay that deference to our Society, as to inquire, whether the Verſes ſent to him have been rejected by it. This was the Caſe of thoſe publiſhed in his laſt *Journal*, under the Title of *The Gallant Cock*; which, tho' certainly written by a Member, ſeemed to us to be only a malicious piece of revenge upon ſome private obſcure perſon, without any regard to the good of the Publick.

Dear SIR, *Tueſday, May* 11. 1731.

I am one of thoſe Valetudinarians, who am always ſick, tho' every body beſides myſelf thinks I am very well. Over a bottle of good Claret, I muſt confeſs, I ſometimes forget my diſorder, and am as chearful as the reſt of the company; but the next day my diſtemper returns. —— I have apply'd myſelf to very eminent Phyſicians; and all to no purpoſe. At laſt an old Baſket-woman of Clare-Market, who had heard of my misfortune, as ſhe was following me with a load of proviſion for my family, begg'd of me I would go to the GREAT DOCTOR near Lincoln's-Inn Fields, who had done wonderful cures among the Butchers, and many of her acquaintance in that neighbourhood; only by giving general directions by word of mouth, from his Page, for ſo ſmall a fee as one ſhilling. Prevailed on by the importunity of this good old Woman, I ventur'd among the gaping crowd, gave my fee, and liſtened for a full hour: but went home quite tir'd with the DOCTOR's roaring noiſe; and inſtead of being the better for what was ſaid, retir'd to my chamber, eat no ſupper, went to bed, and grew worſe, and worſe. —— Not long after, I heard of an eminent DOCTOR, who ſold a packet of Medicines, with printed directions, for the cure of the HYP; which my friends told me was my real caſe, and adviſed me to buy it. Accordingly, I purchas'd one this morning, open'd the packet, read the directions (not thinking the Mountebank, with whom I had been before, had any hand in the compoſition;) but by that time I had look'd them half over, by the Lethionic ſtuff I concluded he muſt be concern'd. The ſmell made me ſo ſick, I was reſolved to take no more of the Phyſick; and it gave me the following evacuation, which, I hope you will excuſe, from Your admirer, and humble ſervant,

ANTI-QUACK.

HYP *o*, not HYP-*er-Critic*, † DOCTOR RATCLIFFE,
Since I thy Potions took, I've liv'd a *ſad* life:
Potions, which heavy, bitter, thick, and ſour,
Ranch like Emetics, like Cathartics ſcour.
Nor Whig, nor Tory ſtomachs ſuch endure,
As cauſe diſeaſes they pretend to cure:
Whatever name Thou tak'ſt, Both Sides bepox 'em,
And ſwear they're all prepar'd by † DOCTOR BLOCKS-'EM.

† Cant names uſed by the Author of the *Hyp Doctor*.

Edinburgh, May 6. This day the general Aſſembly met, and choſe for their Moderator the Rev Mr. James Smith, one of the Miniſters of this City. *C. P. D P. May* 13.

May 10. On Thurſday the L. High Commiſſioner gave his Majeſty's Letter to the Aſſembly, together with his Royal Warrant for 1000 l. Sterl. for maintenance of Itinerant Miſſionaries, Preachers and Catechiſts in the Highlands; and after a ſpeech by the Moderator to his Grace, and appointing Committees, friday was ordered to be ſpent in prayer. *P. D P. May* 18.

Barbados, Feb. 19. A French man of war has taken at Santa Lucia, and carried to Martinico, 9 or 10 ſail of Britiſh Veſſels, under pretence of that Iſlands belonging to the Crown of France. *D J.* 19.

FORREIGN NEWS.

THURSDAY, *May* 13.

Paris, May 14. N. S. A Courier paſs'd by yeſterday from Seville for the Imperial Court, who dropt us an account, that his Catholic Majeſty grew worſe daily; that he ſlept not above 1 hour in 24; and that one of his legs was laid open for a gangrene, &c. —— We have a diſmal account from Bourdeaux of the trade there, occaſioned by the fall of the Jews and Bankers, which was effected by the breaking of Meſſ. Woodwards at London. *P.*

Yeſterday arrived the Mails from France *and* Flanders.

Paris, May 19. The Count de Broglio prepares for his departure, in order to return to his Embaſſy of Great Britain *D P.* To ſet out forthwith *C.* Suddenly. *D J.* —*My Brother* C. *on* ſat. Ap 17. *told us, that* his Excellency had received advice, that his Mother lay at the point of death. *Is ſhe recovered, or dead? And is his Excellency's Lady going into France, to congratulate, or condole with him?*

FRIDAY, *May* 14.

Rome, Ap. 26. N. S. The Monitory affixed up againſt Card. Corſini, commands him to appear in 6 weeks, and in caſe he does not, he is threatened with being treated as a Rebel to the Holy See, and to be condemned for contempt. —— The Princeſs Clementina Sobieski has made a preſent of her wedding cloaths to the Church of the Holy Apoſtles, where they are going to turn them into a Canopy, and other ornaments. *C.*

SATURDAY, *May* 15.

Extract of private Letters from Paris. —— We are told, that in a Cabinet Council holden at Rambouillet, it was reſolved, that in regard the new Treaty of Vienna is directly contrary to the intereſt of France, this Crown ought never to accede thereto. —— They talk of repairing the canal of Mardike, and of improving the harbour of Dunkirk as much as poſſible. *P.*

I cannot but inſert the following paragraph, for the ſake of the ingenious, and pious Reflection *made thereupon by my learned Brother.* —— *Rome, May* 21. Letters from Fano tell us, that the Governor's ſtables are burnt down, 5 of the horſes conſumed, and all the Archives, which were placed in an apartment above the ſtables. *Theſe little* Incendia *are* petty Prototypes *of the laſt day, when the whole machine of the world ſhall be conſumed by fire. P.*

Utrecht, May 7. They write from Angers, that a young man, who was accuſtomed to ſee his Miſtreſs every night, unknown to her parents died ſuddenly in bed with her. This was ſuch a trouble to her, that ſhe jumped out of bed in her ſhift, and was running out of the houſe, but meeting a large maſtiff dog in the court, was devoured by him. —They write from Paris, that the Sieur de la Motte underwent the 25th paſt, the torture of 8 pots of water, which he ſwallowed with heroick conſtancy, without confeſſing any thing. The Judge asked him, if he had not had ſome concern with La Bruin, widow of a Coffee-man, whom he was accuſed of having murdered he anſwered, 'Sir, ſhe was not handſome enough for that: beſides, if I 'had killed all the husbands whom I have made C——ds, I 'ſhould have inriched the Undertakers of funerals. This Gaſconade, with ſeveral other merry expreſſions, aſtoniſhed the Judge. *D J*

This day arrived a Mail from Holland.

Paris, May 14. The expreſs which arrived lately from the Count de Rothembourg occaſioned various conjectures, but the Court appears very ſilent on the ſubject of his diſpatches. However, the great favour conferred on his Excellency plainly ſhew, that his negotiations are highly ſatisfactory. Beſides a penſion of 12,000 livres, and a preſent of 20,000, 'tis ſaid the King deſigns him the firſt Government which becomes vacant. — Laſt ſaturday one of his Couriers aſſured the Merchants on the Exchange, that orders were given for delivering the effects in ſpecie of the Flotilla. *L E.*

MONDAY, *May* 17.

Hague, May 15. N. S. On ſaturday morning arrived a Courier from Paris, diſpatch'd by Mynheer Van Hoey their High Mightineſſes Ambaſſador, which is ſaid to have brought advices of an extraordinary Revolution at Seville, which had effected the overthrow of the Spaniſh Miniſtry, and prevented the acceſſion to the new Treaty. *P.*

Yeſterday arrived the Mail due from France.

Paris, May 23. N. S. Letters from Seville of the 3d advise, that the King and Queen, &c. continued in perfect health: and that there is nothing done yet in relation to the delivery of the effects of the Flotilla *C. P.* —— *From hence it appears, that* his Majeſty's gangreen'd leg, and the treaſure of the Flotilla, were laid open *at the ſame time.*

The Lords and Ladies which attend his Majeſty in his next journey to Marly, are much the ſame as before, except his Excellency the Marq. de Caſtelhar, who is invited in particular. *D P.* Ambaſſador of Spain. *C. P.* —— The air of London not agreeing with the Count de Broglio, the King has given him leave to ſtay here 4 months, for the recovery of his health. *C.* &c. —— *Perhaps, being likewiſe inconſoleable for the death of his* Mother, *he is incapable of buſineſs.*

TUESDAY, *May* 18.

Extract of a private letter from Conſtantinople, *Mar.*

26, 1731. — On the 13th in the evening, broke out another rebellion, which encreased to 2 or 3000 men: but the Vizier and Janizary Aga sallied out of the Seraglio by daybreak, with Mahomet's standard, accompany'd by most of the Grand Seignor's Attendants. They marched towards the Rebels rendezvous at Ermedan, and in the way met a party of about 250, who defended themselves very bravely at first, but were soon over-powered. This struck such a terror in the Rebels camp, that they run to the Janizaries chambers for protection; which made it clear to the Ministry, that the chief of the Soldiery were against them; wherefore they have broke most of the Officers, and dispatched near 5000 Janizaries up the Black-sea, in their way to Persia. The chief persons concerned in this conspiracy are the late Grand Seignor's Concubine, and her Daughter, wife to the late Vizier Ibrahim Basha; whose estates are confiscated, and 'tis supposed they are strangled; and that the late Grand Seignior likewise will soon die a violent death. *D J.* The late Vizier's Widow, having proved her innocence, is set at liberty. *P.* 19.

This day arrived a Mail from Holland.

Paris, May 18. We have yet no news of the delivery of the effects of the Flotilla. *WE.* — *Milan, May* 5. Some advices from Turin mention a certain Nobleman being seized there by 40 soldiers, and carry'd prisoner to a castle in Savoy. *LE.* — *Naples, May* 1. Card. Coscia, who is still here *incognito*, keeps his bed with the gout. *WE.*

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POEMS by Allan Ramsay.

Let them censure what care I,
The herd of Criticks I defy:
No, no, the Fair, the Gay, the Young
Govern the numbers of my Song:
All that they approve is sweet,
And all is sense that they repeat.
Prior *from* Anacreon.

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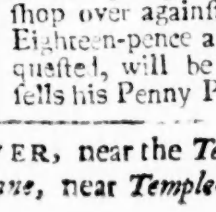

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